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A Splendid Bequest.

The great bequest of the distinguished emotive builder, Mr. Rooms, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, continues the now long line of recent public benefactions by men of large wealth; but it differs from them in the precise purpose for which it was given. Generally, these gifts and bequests have been for schools, colleges and libraries, or for education within a comparatively limited sphere. The magnificent bequest of Mr. ROGERS to art is, therefore, in many respects original, though, of course, the endowment of a great museum of art belongs within the category of contributions for an edu-

cational purpose, in a broad sense. It seems to be expected, as a matter of sourse, that the will under which this bequest is made will be disputed by the relatives of Mr. ROOERS, and if there is such a contest it is likely to be long and bitter, and thus to delay the execution of the highly enlightened scheme of benefaction so carefully considered and perfected by the testator.

Obviously, the ground of assault would be that Mr. Rogens was incompetent to make a will. The attempt will be made to twist apparent eccentricities in him into proofs of insanity, because of his leaving nearly all his property to a public institution and thus away from his relatives. When, however, an individuality varies from the usual and commonplace, strength rather than weakness of mind may be indicated. That the bequest was in itself sane is beyond question. There was less eccentricity in it than there was in Mr. CARNEGIE's dictum that to die rich is to die disgraced. Money could be put to no nobler, no more valuable use than the building up in New York of a splendid museum of art which should rank with the greatest and most celebrated in the world. The conception of such a project proves rather a rich and healthy imagination than suggests any morbid mental condition in the testator. Mr. ROOERS was a bachelor, and he seems

never to have manifested toward his relatives feelings of affection justifying them in expecting large legacies from him. The only living member of his immediate family is a half-sister who seems to have had no reason to expect anything from him, his attitude to her having been for many years at least indifferent, we are told. The bond of affection binding a man to his nephews and nieces is oftentimes far from strong. They may be farther from his heart than people having no ties of blood to him. Mr. Rogers in making to them small bequests alone cannot be said to have departed from any invariable rule of conduct so far as to suggest enfeeblement of mind or eccentricity carried any- Here there is nothing to quarrel over. where near the border line of insanity. Is every uncle who disappoints his nephews are united harmoniously in supporting Nor can it be argued convincingly that Mr. Rooges was under greater obligation to his relatives than to society generally. His property was his own, he was without children or natural successors, and it was reasonable and laudable in him to make the public the heir to his great fortune. Nobody has any right to criticise such a disposition of it and we do not believe that his disappointed relatives can dispute it in successful litigation.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art to which Mr. Roobes has left so magnificent an endowment, estimated in amount at from five to eight millions, has already established the foundation of one of the greatest collections of art in the world. It is one of the proudest features of New York, a model museum even in its present condition, and its past history proves that this vast addition to its resources will be used wisely and with high artistic and scholarly judgment, for the great development of which the endowment at last will afford the possibility. In leaving to it nearly the whole of his fortune Mr. ROOERS exhibited practical wisdom and no eccentricity; he showed enlightenment of spirit and a clear conception of a splendid and permanently valuable use to which to put his money.

His will, it may be assumed, will stand It expresses no suddenly conceived purpose of the testator. It makes a disposition of his property of which his relatives cannot complain as inconsistent with his attitude toward them during his life. Mr. ROGERS simply carried out an intention in leaving the vast bulk of his property away from them, which they had every reason to assume that he was cherishing.

Buckeye Democrats.

The Ohio Democrate will hold their State fluous to mean anything and that all sorts | perity of those States. of bait are worth trying.

The Hon. JOHN ROLL MCLEAN is a Kil-

than usual. Tow and the other Johnsonians shricked at the enterprising man from Washington. "Go away, you horrid, naughty, wealthy person," they yelled at We want nothing to do with you. We only associate with good plutocrate, who insist upon three-cent fares upon all street railroads which they don't control themselves. Boss McLEAN can't boss us. Tom Johnson is the heaven-sont, singlehearted, single-tax reformer and leader for money."

Col. KILBOURNE paddles his own canoe, but he doesn't throw stones at other boats. It pays to be polite. Mr. McL. man is a Kilbourne man. Col. KILBOURNE has the help of Mr. McLean without being attacked as a McLean man. The combination of the two forces is too much for the Mad Mullahs.

An Ohio Democratic platform without sound and fury would be a wonder, but McLEAN and KILBOURNE are expected to limit the use of those staples. A party that boasts a JOHN JACOB LENTE and has the "non-partisan" SUCKER ROD SAM as an annez will never run out of hot air.

THREE-CENT TOM is a municipal utility in Cleveland now. He is working on trial If he gives satisfaction, he will look for a better job. He and his friends have no visible reason to desire the election of a Democratic Governor or a Democratic Legislature. No, when the proper time comes, Tom must appear as the inevitable candidate, the only man in the State able to "redeem" Ohio.

A Period of Political Agreement. During the interval between elections turning on some great question of national principle or policy there is usually a respite from violent political controversy, more especially in the first two years after the election of a President. At the present time, however, the absence of such discussion is much more complete than ever before, so far as the great mass of the intelligent

public is concerned. Last year and until very lately newspapers and politicians busied themselves with attempts to stir up passionate differences over the policy adopted and pursued with reference to Cuba and our new insular possessions and they were not wholly unsuccessful in provoking doubt and to some extent remonstrance. Meantime, however, the common sense of the country has discovered that those questions are settling themselves under the operation of wise legislation by Congress and of the patient and judicious policy of the President in its execution.

The settlement of the problem in the Philippines in strict accordance with the principles of our political system and with full regard to the rights and the welfare of the inhabitants is now proceeding so successfully that the subject has ceased to disturb our people and excite partisan controversy outside of a small and unrepresentative band of professional malcontents.

The platform on which Mr. BRYAN was nominated at Kansas City, a year ago, demanded the "prompt and honest fulfilment of our pledge to the Cuban people and the world that the United States has no disposition nor intention" to exercise control over the island [of Cuba] except for its pacification." No such demand is needed now, for the establishment of the Cuban republic is proceeding actually, the Cuban convention has accepted the Platt amendment, the necessary preliminary election will be held, probably before the close of the present year, our troops are to be withdrawn and the experiment of Cuba as an independent State will begin. In Porto Rico all the political elements

and nieces by his will to be called insane? the policy of the Administration. When the Foraker act, making provision for the levy of a duty on certain articles for the benefit of the island solely, was passed, about a year ago, it was assailed as a piece of outrageous oppression, and by the Bryan platform " as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith." But. besides providing that while in any event all duties on articles passing between the island and the United States shall cease after March 1, 1902, that act makes them to cease "whenever the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the Government of Porto Rico, by this act established." A special session of the Legislature is to convene on the 4th of July to establish such a system of internal taxation and secure the stipulated free trade with us. The act has worked well, and having served its purpose it will no longer operate. No material for a burning political issue can be gathered there.

It has been demonstrated in actual experience that our whole insular policy was wise and has worked to the advantage of the peoples concerned. Instead of the settlement of the problems coming slowly, it has come with far greater rapidity than could reasonably have been expected, and the American common sense, without regard to partisan differences, now recognizes the practical necessity of the means of which the outcome has been so successful. It has been a great triumph of American justice and administrative ability, and any farther attempt to

rouse remonstrance against it will be vain. In no other part of the Union is this practical and sensible view of the insular policy pursued more strikingly manifested than in the Southern States. The preju-Convention in Columbus, Tuesday and diced bitterness of political criticism which Wednesday. It is probable that Col. James once marked Southern newspapers ap-KILBOURNE, a plutocratic manufacturer pears now in no organ of opinion of high of that city, will be the candidate for Gov- standing and influence. The subject is ernor. Three-sevenths or thereabouts of discussed fairly and temperately and the delegates chosen are Kilbournians; broadly, without straining to make captious and the Colonel's opponents admit that issues. A few days ago we printed a report he will have not less than 150 of the unin- of a speech by Judge EMORY SPRER of structed delegates. He is naturally a Georgia which expressed very eloquently conservative, but has taken his Bryan the sentiment prevailing among men of medicine without too much wincing. Even intelligence in the South. They are lookif the platform were to be much more ing ahead rather than behind and in their radical and fire-snorting than it is likely enterprising efforts to bring about the to be, a plutocratic candidate would not splendid material development so surely be thought incongruous. The Ohio Demo- awaiting the South they are inevitably crats like to make all split with their hulla- getting into cordial agreement with nabaloo against the Money Power and Mo- tional policies and new methods of business nopoly, and then to nominate some bloated which have been demonstrated in practical monopofist. They think that it is super- experience to be necessary to the pros-

It is this common-sense view of the political situation in all parts of the Union that bournite for a droll enough reason. He is disarming attempts and schemes to four 9.2-inch guns, and ten 6-inch guns passes his life in chasing offices that are make partisan issues when there is actually in casemates of seven inches of armor too coy to be caught. At present his ger- no justification for them. If there is to be These latter guns will be separated by falcon eye is fixed upon a Senatorship. He a cause of sharp and extensive political armor, to limit the effect of a bursting is willing to succeed Mr. FORAKER, if oppor- difference it will have to arise out of events shell to the crew of each gun, the traverses tunity offers. It is said that some time and policies yet to take place and to be thus resembling the watertight bulkheads ago he proposed to help Col. Kilbourne shaped. It does not appear now as a con- in the hull of a modern vessel. This arto be Governor if Col. Kilbourne would sequence of what has been accomplished rangement is said to be wholly novel in help him to be Senator. The offer was so successfully. Never within the memory declined. Then a similar proposition was of living men was the political sentiment the principal armament being protected made to the Hon. Tom Johnson. Three- so near common agreement as it is now, usually by separate shields. CENT Tom is an overgrown plutocrat him- both on the questions which arose from self. Two of a trade agreed no better the Spanish war and on the general affect is not wholly in favor of these ful. In fact we imagine that some experts

economical policy requisite to the prosperity of this country. Consequently heated political discussion has ceased, except so far as the inflammation comes from a socialistic spirit.

As things look now, therefore, the Democratic party seems to be getting farther away from the possibility of making any distinctive issue appealing to the conservative intelligence of the country, and to be approaching nearer to a situation where its radical elements, with a view to justifying its existence as an opposition party, will be encouraged to carry to a greater extreme the socialistic features introduced into its platforms of 1896 and 1900. This would mean the continuance of the leadership of Mr. BRYAN, and, apparently, such a consequence of the present lapse of purely political controversy, of the present agreement in the recognition of the political means and methods necessary to national prosperity, is not improbable. The next two years may alter essentially the elements of the problem; but until the change comes, if come it shall, let us rejoice in the present harmony.

Retiring From Business.

Mr. FRANK G. LOGAN has retired from the Chicago Board of Trade at the age of fifty and he has vexed the souls of other members of the board by saying that after fifty a business man is likely to lose ground. This assertion is palpably against the evidence. Naturally it is denied vigorously "Most men just begin to make money at fifty," says one member, who swears that he wouldn't retire from business if he were a hundred "I shall work till I die," says another member. The men who are in the thirties seem to approve Mr. LOGAN'S course. They hope to make their fortunes before they are fifty and then to enjoy them at ease. Some of the older men say frankly that they would be at a loss for amusement and occupation if they didn't stick to business. They don't look upon it as a treadmill but as a main interest and excitement of life. So to retire or not to retire is a matter of personal taste and feeling.

When \$100,000 was a good deal of money and the interest rate was higher, the readiness to retire from business at a certain age was perhaps greater than it is now. He retired with a competence." That is a pleasant line in many obituaries. It shows you a picture of middle age or old age spent in travel, the country, study; a period of fruitful labor crowned with a period of enjoyment and repose. But what is a competence? It is a good deal more than it used to be; and with the falling interest rate it is becoming harder to get It must be admitted, too, that Americans as a class are rather extravagant than frugal. As they journey through life they live by the way. A Frenchman will live with the strictest economy for years so that he may give up business at fifty. An American with the same income will spend more for living expenses, for travel, for amusement, and perhaps be not much better off at fifty than he was at thirty-five. There are a great many exceptions, to be sure, but the rule exists. Wages and profits are larger than on the other side, but the scale of living is more costly. Quick come, quick gone; easily got and easily spent. A definite purpose of giving up active work at a certain age would lead, in a great many cases, to saving habits which are now too often postponed until the productive period is almost over.

If a man is happy in his business and finds it sufficient for his desires and ideas, it would be a cruelty to take him away from it. He may be narrow, but at least he is satisfied; and there is no use in spoiling happy man Besides, a great many business men, perhaps the majority of them nowadays, have amusements and avocations which broaden their enjoyments and activities. They do not have to retire from business to enjoy themselves rationally and variously On the other hand, business in the stress of modern competition is wearing work; and the wise young man-if ever young men have the luck to be wise-will look forward to the time when with a satisfactory bank account and constitution he can be released from the strain.

Whether a man ever retires or not, the hope of eventual retirement, of a change from the long routine, is pleasant to nourish It is comfortable to be independent, to feel that you have got enough to buy bread and butter for your family. To fix upon a time for giving up the daily "grind" may be only a pleasant fiction, but at least it does no harm and it stimulates thrift. Our fellow citizens of German descent are a good example of hard work and consistent saving for the sake of ultimate indepen-

The British Naval Programme. The programme of naval construction

for the coming year, announced on Friday in the British House of Commons, calls for the building of three first-class battleships, six first-class armored cruisers, and ten torpedo boat destroyers, all of these to be improved forms of certain type vessels now in the British Navy.

The three battleships are to be "improved Londons," the London being at present one of the finest battleships in the British Navy. They will be named the King Edward, the Commonwealth and the Dominion, the latter names being chosen in recognition of the services of Australia and Canada during the present war in South Africa. They are to have a displacement of 16,500 tons, against the 15,000 tons displacement of the London class; and will be therefore easily the largest battleships ever built. They will be 420 feet longtwenty feet longer than their predecessor's class; and have 18,000 horse-power, where the London has but 15,000. With this additional horse-power, the new ships are expected to develop a speed of 1814 knots, half a knot more than the London class.

Their defensive strength will lie in a protective deck above the machinery, and below the waterline; from this an armor belt will reach to nine inches above the waterline, where another belt will begin; this latter will reach to the main deck, continuing around the entire ship, and leaving very little of the vessel unprotected by armor. The armament of the new vessels will consist of four 12-inch guns. battleship construction, the smaller guns of

A comparison of our newest battleships

British vessels. The Alabama, with 11,525 tons displacement, or nearly 5,000 tons less, carries as many and almost as large gum as the King Edward class; while the Kearsarge and Kentucky, displacing the same as the Alabama, carry twenty-two guns as against the eighteen of the new British ships. This table indicates the difference

between the two classes: King Edward Class. Kearsarge - Kentucky Displacement, 16,800 tons. Displacement, 11,826 tons. Four 9.2 Inch guns. Pour 8-inch guns. Pourteen 5-inch R.P. guns. I. R. P., 12,000. fen 6-inch R. F. guns. . H. P., 18,000. One broadside, 6,240 lbs. adalde, 8,920 lbs.

The Alabama, with four 13-inch and fourteen 6-inch R. F. guns, throws 5,800 pounds of metal at one discharge, only 20 pounds less than the new British ships The main point of superiority of the proected vessels lies in their greater horsepower; the heaviest armor of the Alabama and Kentucky and Kearsarge is heavier than that of the London class, though it may be equalled and even excelled by that of the new ships. The five vessels of our navy recently contracted for, two displacing 14,600 tons each, and three displacing 15,000 tons each are to have the same horse-power as the King Edward class, with twenty-four guns in their main batteries, and undoubtedly will compare with the latter class even more favorably than our vessels now affoat.

The six cruisers are to be improvements on the Monmouth type, now building in various British yards. The vessels of this type, four in number, are rated as firstlass armored cruisers, but are excelled in size by the six vessels of the Cressy type. They are of 9,800 tons displacement, 440 feet long, 66 feet beam, and 241/4 feet draught; they carry fourteen 6-inch rifles and thirteen smaller rapid-fire guns, have four-inch side armor, and a speed of twentythree knots. The new vessels will be larger, possibly swifter, and will have heavier armor and larger guns.

The armament proposed for the new British battleships, though radical according to English ideas, appears conservative when compared with the plans prepared for the two battleships and cruisers which are to be submitted to our Congress in December next. The Naval Board on Construction has under consideration a plan giving to the battleships four 12-inch rifles and six 10-inch guns, the weight of metal discharged by which would be 6,400 \$100,000 lbs.; and another plan calling for two superposed turrets, each with two 12-inch and two 8-inch rifles, and six broadside turrets, each holding two 8-inch rifles, giving a total armament of four 12-inch and sixteen 8-inch guns, throwing 7,400 lbs. of metal at each discharge. As was the case in the War of 1812, our warships still carry more powerful armaments than their rivals.

The Police. In and Out of the Parks.

Park Commissioner CLAUSEN and Police Commissioner MURPHY have got beyond the issue of park chairs, to the bottom difficulty that has been established between their departments by the Charter. The Park Commissioner desires to move some sheds used by the police, but although the police employed in the parks are of course for park purposes wholly, and therefore by right subject to the park authority, the Charter has consolidated them with the city police, and consequently subjected them to the discipline of Commissioner MURPHY; and he proposes to manage them to suit himself.

One of the most important bulwarks of

however, says that the ball game at Genesee Park last Tuesday afternoon between the nines of Utica and Schenectady was ideal" in the "manners and conduct of the players. Here is a little portion of our contemporary's report proving the soundness of its criticism:

"There were some close decisions, and whether mpire Griffin had decided the man safe or out, there would have been room for argument, but none was indulged in, both sides seeming to acquiesce in the theory that he had decided according to his judgment, and they were willing to let it go at that. Nothing is more disgusting, nothing tends to make baseball more unpopular, than the kicking and rowdyism which characterize some of the games."

The captains of the aforesaid clubs are TAYLOR and EARLE, respectively. From our contemporary's remark that baseball in Utica is " usually " all right, we conclude that such is not always the case. If these two captains caused the game to be played as it was on Tuesday, because of a merely sporadic whim for decency, soon to succumb to the old habit of rowdyism, the incident has no particular interest. But, if they are in truth resolved to be leaders in baseball reform, they will become famous the country over, and deserving of the thanks of Congress.

A very striking letter on a question of intense and profound controversial interest in the Roman Catholic Church of this country is printed in another part of this paper. It is from a Catholic clergyman of distinction and is written in a style which will command for it the continued attention of every reader who begins its perusal.

Why a ship should not find herself when first put upon the sea is one of the nautical mysteries; but such is the fact. The Constiution evidently found something of herself yesterday, having reversed the situation in the first races with the Columbia and gone to the front, not rapidly, but fast enough to show her superiority.

The Independence evidently has not found herself. She will be better, doubtless, before she is dir.nantled, but whether good enough to beat the Constitution is very doubt-

will dismiss doubt and say that HREEREROFF has beaten CROWNINGHIBLD already. are more trials to come, however

Elegant extract from the Fourth of July ration of the Hon. EUGENE V. DEBS: " President MCKINLEY in mock heroic has asked Who will pull down that flag?' I answer in behalf of my party, the Social Democrats, that we will pull

We den't suppose that Mr. DEBS will eve pull anything down, not even his own waistcoat; but it might enlarge his ideas to read the biography of Gen. JOHN ADAMS DIX.

DISORDER AT BUENOS AYRES. United States Cruiser Atlanta May Go There

if the Trouble Is Serious. WASHINGTON, July 5 .- In a telegram to the state Department William P. Lord, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, says that the capital, Buenos Ayres, has been declared to be in a state of siege for six months declared to be in a state of siege for six months owing to public disorders believed to be caused by opposition to a bill pending in the Argentine Congress relating to the consolidation of the public debt.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has informed the department that all telegrams to and from Buenos Ayres will be subject to

censorship.
Should the disorders prove serious the cruiser Atlanta will probably besent to Buenos Ayres.

Ayres.

The declaration of a state of siege in Buenos Ayres and the panicky feeling caused by the financial policy of the Argentine Government, is not causing any alarm in this city to persons with interests in Argentina and exporters doing business with the country. The trouble was caused by the announcement that the Government would unify the public debt. In this instance, the unification meant that the Federal Government would take over the debts of the several provinces or States. This explains why the rioting has been confined to Buenos Ayres. The people of that rich province complain that it will be compelled to shoulder the debts of less prosperous provinces. Discussing the situation yesterday, a member of a firm of exporters doing perhaps the largest business with Argentina said:

"We are not in the least alarmed over the reports that come from Buenos Ayres. Unless a revolution arises, I do not believe American interests will suffer. In the event of an armed opposition, we would, of course, immediately stop the shipping of goods. But it is hardly likely that this will occur. We receive daily cable reports from our recresentative in Buenos Ayres and I judge from them that the matter will be amicably settled. The Argentinas are not the kind of people who like to settle grievances by force of arma. Certainly, to me it does not appear that a United States warship is needed there."

ALBANY, July 6 - James McCreery & Co. New York city to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of an increase of its capital stock from \$500 to

The Akron Natural Gas Company was acorporated to-day with a capital of \$40,000. Incorporated to-day with a capital of \$40,000. The company will operate in the towns of Newstead, Clarence, Lancaster and Amherst, Eria county Pembroke, Alabama and Oakfield, Genessee county, and in Royalton, Niagara rounty. The directors are Robert H. Rose and Thomas B. Crary of Binghamton; James W. Stearis, Irving D. Eckerson and Richard D. Bell of Akron.

The National Can Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn has been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000 to manufacture cans. The directors are William H. Hibbard, Henry E. Hutchinson and Francis H. Wilson, of Brooklyn.

Big Profit in Oregon Strawberries.

From the Portland Oregonian HOOD RIVER, Ore , June 28 .- Hood River's nost successful strawberry season has pracically closed, and the total shipments of berries will foot up close to 40,000 crates, as compared witt. 28,000 last year. This year's prop has nested the Hood River farmers oon in hard cash, and there is hardly an \$75,000 in nard cash, and there is hardly an acre in the valley planted to strawherries that has not netted the owner from \$100 to \$400. A conservative estimate of the average returns for the valley would give the farmers a net profit of \$150 per acre for their strawherry control of \$150 per acre for the strawherry control of \$150 per acre for their strawherry control of \$150 per acre for the \$150 per acre for the \$150 per acre for

Inaccessible Life Preservers

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have een growling to myself about long enough and would like to growl out loud about the park protection, therefore, the police power, "life-preservers" business of the Hokoken has been taken out of the Park Commis- ferryboats. I have gone over the matter ion's hands and placed in another depart- in my own mind, asking myself: "How in

accessible, and the preserver should be inspected often.

To be specific on one of the latest of the Hoboken ferryboats by a sign in git and bur requiring peculiar position to make easily readable, we are told the life preservers will be found under the seats.

By putting your hand under the seats you will find a crevice the width of three fingers with a canvas isalicloth; flap on the inside, behind which you can feel the side of a cork lacket, apparently the same in width. Now imagine a pressing occasion requiring the life preservers. The fingers must practically do the entire work of "fishing out" the cork lacket with the chances greatly in favor of it becoming wedged by the salicloth flap in the crevice, particularly when the work is done under excitement. The boats are not all as bad as this, but the entire question needs making over: the "ginger-bread" signs need to be made plairly readable and the life preservers made a beoutely accessible in times of great excitement.

New York, July 5.

Judge Pennypacker's Tribute to the Boers, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Judge Pennypacker's eulogy of the Boers, printed in THE SUN of July 4, was a marvel of eloquence. To descend to the sober commonplaces of fact, however, would you allow places of fact, however, would you allow dryest months of the summer it is invariably moist under neath; how many of us have turned over a stone me to point out that when the Judge says that "forty thousand Englishmen" have perished in the war, he multiplies the actual number of deaths by about eight Again, nothing like "twenty thousand Englishmen" have been captured, and those who were cantured have long ago been liberated. Also, I do not think that 'the walls of Windsor Castle have been shaken" by the Boers any more seriously than they were by Judge Pennypacker's Fourth of July eloquence On the other hand, the war, expensive as it has proved, has been worth a hundred times its gost as a unifying stimulus to the British Empire. New YORK, July 5. NEW YORK, July 5.

All New National Hymn Wanted. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read in day's issue of THE SUN that a movement is on

toot to alter the tune of our miscalled national hymn, So far, so good: but the movement should go farther. The whole thing is objectionable name, tune and words; and the latter are the most objectionable of

"Columbia" should be the name of our national hymn: but if we are to retain the present little let us act as did the man who brought a cooper a bung and

ordered a new barrel to fit it. Let us have a fresh and original tune, and in the name of good taste, patriotism and common sense, away with the vapid and ramshackle verse. A PATRIOT.

Mercy for the Bottlers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SEC. Owing to the intense heat which has been prevailing hereabouts every beer-bouling shop, every mineral water estab-lishment and every manufacturer of soft drinks is them all. There are many Italians of good busiextraordinary demands which have been made upon them. What with death of horses, sickness of help. and the fortunate ones working night and day, these nearly been able to fill the demands. Saloons, public places, summer resorts and the public generally should have at least a little compassion on the best directed by their customers. The object of this can to supply their customers. The object of this can to supply their customers. The object of this can to supply their customers. The object of this can to supply their customers. The object of this can to supply their customers, and I trust all who read it will also heed it.

Editor National Bottlers' Gardie, New York, July 5. no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized no discoversoried people, supplying the thirsty, have not nized not nized not nized nized not nized ni

OUR COASTWISE PLEET. "All Hands and the Cook" on Duty All the Time.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE Sun's comment concerning the collision of the six-masted schooners. Eleanor A. Percy and George W. Wells, a few days ago, has this coast, but the warning words of THE Sun fall on deaf ears of greedy owners of who send out undermanned vessels. So many accidents like that which befel the Percy and Vells occur off this coast, especially in foggy weather, and in which life is not lost, that the reader of the accounts thereof is sure that old Tom Dibdin was right when he said:

There is a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft To take care for the life of poor Jack.

Poor Jack has a hard time of it along this coast If he is fishing on the banks along come the swift transatlantic liners rushing at racehorse speed, whose commanders are under orders to make time and not allow the whistle to be blown in foggy weather as often as it should be in order not to annoy the passengers. A schooner more or less sent to the bottom with all hands, or a few dories and their men knocked out of the way are in the eyes of the steamship owners of no account. In the fore and aft traffic of the maritime provinces and New England close competition has resulted in manning a vessel which should have a dozen men before the mast with five or six men, and in a Howell was ordered from List on to the West number of cases which have been observed

number of cases which have been observed along this shore during this summer, vessels difficult to work with ten hands have been sent out with four men and the master. When the vessels are shorthanded the men are so overworked that when placed on watch, nature asserts her rights and the lookout falls asleep.

Eighteen to twenty hours a day work on these vessels is the stint which many of the masters exact and which the men have to endure until they can better themselves. Of late years the food served out to the men before the mast in the sailing coasters has been poor in quality and insufficient in quantity—this has resulted from the fact that the New England ship owners have been compelled to screw everything down to the miserly standards maintained for years by the British colonial vessel owners—always the meanest white men on earth. Many of these colonial skindints long ago moved over the line into New England in order to get a lion's share of the coastwise traffic of the Union. They run their ships for every dollar that can be worked out of them, and work their sailors as they would not dare to work their shipses for every dollar that can be worked out of them, and work their ships as ociety for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

One result of the skindint policy is that the old-time bright and capable Yankee and Bluenose sailors have been driven out of the coastwise traffic. Those men knew their

to animals

One result of the skinfilit policy is that the old-time bright and capable Yankee and Bluenose sailors have been driven out of the coastwise traffic. Those men knew their rights were kept to the letter. Men of that class have been for years streaming to the Western, Southern and Middle States, where they become mechanics, steamboat hands, motormen, and railroad men and earn twice as much as they could carn on the coasting vessels. As the coastwise vessel owners are no longerable to get the high grade native material of bygone days they take the hands who are cost off by the tramp steamers and the degenerates, little above the capacity of idiots, who are so numerous in the villages of the Northeastern coast where intermarriages of blood relatives have produced low types of humanity.

With the offscourings of foreign ships who do not know their rights under American shipping laws: with degenerate natives working on coasting vessels and with the slave-driving methods in vogue in the trade, it is not strange that many more accidents happen along the coast than were recorded years ago when the men were intelligent and the masters and owners were fair dealing. If some of our professional reformers would ship for a few voyages on the fore and afters plying along this coast, they would find plenty of material for work for a season of conferences with those who should see to it that the poor Jacks under the American flags have their rights—watch in and watch out, three square meals a day, and all the pay stipulated for in the shipping papers.

In the good old times "all hands and the

ping papers.
In the good old times "all hands and the good," were only ordered out in hours of great out. To-day in the co-stwise trade of this section all hands and the cook are on watch thout all the time. G. WILFRED PEARCE.

PEAR'S ISLAND, Me., July 5.

THE RECOGNITION OF CHRISTIANITY. Objection to the Word "Christian" in the Draft of the New Virginia Constitution. From the Richmond Times.

empleted the work assigned with the exception of two proposed amendments which could not be dis-

made in the flagging to receive the tree does not admit sufficient moisture to sustain its life and vigorous growth. My experience as a practical nursery-man and close observer of the growth of trees under all conditions convinces me that it is not from any lack of moisture that trees fail to thrive in city streets; for instance, whenever a stone is raised or an opening cut in the sidewalk at any time during the hottest and underneath; how many of us have turned over a stone in a dry meadow searching for fish bait! have we not always found moisture underneath! Another convincing proof that the tree does not suiter for want of moisture under these conditions is the fact that many trees in this city have attained a very large growth where the opening has been entirely concreted over so close to the trunk of the tree as to prevent any moisture whatever entering the ground from the surface. Of course, it is necessary to have a good sized opening for the purpose of ventilation, &c., but the tree does not depend upon that entirely for moisture to obtain satisfactory results from tree planting it is very necessary to start right. The prime cause in most instances for the weakly and morbund condition of many of the older planted street trees has been the initial failure to provide proper and sufficiently substantial neurishment for the future growth of the tree. It is therefore of the first importance that a liberal excavation should be made for the tree pit to be rilled with the best soil or garden mould, in order that the tree shall have the proper natural reduring its early years of development; this may be said to be a sine-qua non requirement; and next the selection of a nursery raised tree with regard to its natural characteristics, sound, of good form and well developed. qua non requirement, and next an nursery raised tree with regard to its natural acteristics, sound, of good form and well dev acteristics, sound, of good form and well developed rootage; such a tree properly protected by a substantial, high guard and given a little attention for the first year or two during its growth will grow into a vigorous and beautiful tree, and, in my judgment, with little chance of foilure, and will satisfactorily reward the enterprise of those who will make this simple and effective contribution toward the adorument of our city streets. EDGAR W. GIFFORD, NEW YORK, July 6.

"King of the Italians."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: The reporter who wrote the article in last Sunday's SUN, in re the political difference existing in the Sixth ward between Messrs. Divver and Foley, must have had his funny clothes on when he termed one Dan Vallenti, the "King of Italians" of New York. His remarks tend to give your readers an idea that Italian-American other cities have neve citizenship is at most not of the best when a petty tic and Gulf States. There are many Italians of good businearly disorganized and demoralized owing to the ness standing in this city who have done much good among the poor and unfortunate of their co-men and who have tried by words and deeds to

THE EUROPEAN NAVAL STATION. Orders to Re-cetablish It With Rear Admiral

Cromwell in Command. WASHINGTON, July 6 .- The intention of the Navy Department to reestablish the European naval station as soon as conditions the Philippines permit the assignment been widely reprinted by the press along of a sufficient number of ships to European waters will be carried into effect as song as Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, now coastwise vessels who are well insured and at Rio de Janeiro, can get to Europe. Orders to proceed to Europe were sent to Admiral Cromwell recently, but the fact was not made public, as the Navy Department feared that circumstances might arise to prevent him from leaving South America. To-day Admiral Cromwell telegraphed from Rio an acknowledgment of the receipt of the orders to proceed to Europe, but did not say when he would sail. He is the present Commander in-Chief of the South Atlantic station and will retain the Chicago as his flagship in

European waters. Orders were telegraphed to the cruses Albany and the gunboat Nashville, which left Cavité for Singapore on July 3, to proceed to Europe, reporting to Admiral Crom-well on his arrival within the limits of the station. Admiral Cromwell will telegraph the commander of the Albany where that vessel and the Nashville are to meet the Chicago if a rendezvous is deemed necessary. The orders to Commander Cromwell give him discretion as to his movements Howell was ordered from List on to the West indies in his flagship, the cruiser San Francisco. It was the intention to refetablish the station last year, with Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers as Commander-in-Chief, but the Navy Department determined to wait until beace in the Philippines was assured Admiral Rodgers was assigned as second in command of the Asiatic station, and is now on the flagship New York at Kobe, Japan. He will probably be sent to relieve Admiral Cromwell in Europe next year

He will probably be sent to relieve Admiral Cromwell in Europe next year
Commander E. C. Pendleton of the cruiser Albany, also at Rio, will remain in command of the South Atlantic station until a flag officer is appointed to succeed Admiral Cromwell there. Several Rear Admirals are available for the duty. The Atlanta will be the only vessel left on the South Atlantic station when the Chicago departs.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield Confirms Secretary Long's Statement That He Wrote It.

WASHINGTON, July 6.-Rear Admiral Crowninshield. Chief of the Bureau of Navigation returned to Washington this afternoon from Newport, where he has been attending the meeting of the General Board of the Navy He affirmed the correctness of the state. ment made by Secretary Long in Boston

yesterday, that he had told Secretary Long that he (Crowninshield) had written the famous order to Admiral bewey to capture or destroy the Spanish ships in the Philip-pines, Further than that Admiral Crowninor destroy the Spanish ships in the Philippines. Further than that Admiral Crowninshield declined to say.

"I prefer to wait until Secretary Long returns to Washington next week before telling the circumstances of how the despatch was written," he said.

THE SIN reporter asked if this meant that he wanted to verify his recollection of the matter.

"Oh, no," replied the Admiral. "My recollection is perfectly clear on the subject, and there are others who were at the White House on the day it was written who will remember all about it."

Sunday in Scotland. From the Fortnight y Review.

"The bitter observance of the Sabbath"to use confessional language, "the spending of the whole day in the public and private exercises of Divine worship,"-used to be accounted the chief symbol of the outstanding manifestation of Calvinistic theocracy in Scotland. The stranger within our gates may say that the "bitterness" is still too much in evidence. The trains that run on Sunday are so few and so slow that a visitor to one of the larger cities on that day finds himself to all intents and purposes a prisoner. Glasgow is the only one in which he can move from place to place by means of the municipal tramears. No museum, library, or art gallery, however, is open to him even there lery, however, is open to him even there;
the Town Council declines to allow music
to be played in the public parks
In Edinburgh the Museum of Science and
Art is open for three hours. But for this innovation the public of that city have to thank,
not their Town Council, which refuses to allow
its tramears to run on Sunday, but the Scottish Education Department, under whose control the institution has recently come. A
protest has been made against the "highhanded action" by certain of the ecclesiasthat courts. But as it is notable for faintness ment, between which and the Park Departament, between which and the Park Departament in the name of Heaven could a person get out a fine preserve of the Hobbion between the trust that Corporation Council and a single preserve of the Hobbion between the trust that Corporation Council and a single preserve of the Hobbion between the trust that Corporation Council and a single preserve of the Hobbion between the trust that Corporation Council and they to use it is the fine of the called the served to the extent that it is possible for a man to set out the cork lackets, although we suggest to Mr. Whalm's to keep an exit a about of it before Council of the called the seast the unit of the trust and the park police can be put back. Where they belong, under the control of the Park Commission.

Haseball.

We find in our esteemed contemporary, the Unco Daily Press, of July and the contemporary, the Unco Daily Press, of July and the proof in an investigation. In order to be of read use the life preserver should be instead of the matter and the contemporary, the Unco Daily Press, of July and the proof in an investigation. In order to be of read use the life preserver should be instead of the matter and the contemporary, the Unco Daily Press, of July and the proof in an investigation. In order to be of read use the life preserver should be instanced of the matter in mid can did not a call the proof in an investigation. In order to be of read use the life preserver should be instanced of the matter and the cannot be unit and the proof of a genuine revival of the national game. Of late years the admirable sport of baseball has been cursed with a spirit that was at the admirable sport of baseball has been cursed with a spirit that suggest that the proof in t

From the Hartford Daily Times. The campaign against John Doe, Richard Roe and Jane Stiles, alleged fictitious personages who figure principally,in divorce cases in Connecticut, mainly as a cover for the corespondent in such suits, was begun in the Superior Court, New Haven, by Judge Wheeler, during an ex parte hearing in a case in which during an exparte hearing in a case in which John Doe was named as corespondent.

When the complaint had been read, with John Poee named as the defendant's friend, Judge Wheeler informed counsel for the plaintiff that he would not accept the complaint with John Poee as part of it. Then he said that hereafter while he was on the bench of the Superior Court he would not under any circumstances, recognize John Poee in any such suits. He stated that the corespondent was known, the name of such individual should be entered on the complaint, and if unknown, than the papers should announce that fact. He had become tired of the John Poee dodge

Chicken-Eating Horse. From the Henderson (Ky) Gleaner

The fondness for spring chickens is not onfined to Methodist preachers out in the In or about Coleaburg there is a horse that is equal to a whole Methodist conference in his ravages upon a poultry yard. The horse belongs to Mr. J. R. Stovay and it is no unusual thing for him to eat a half dozen spring chickens at a meal. Last Sunday for dinner he consumed fourteen. He runs after them and as he catches them devours them, feathers and all. The appetite on the part of the equine has only recently developed, but it has been sufficiently voracious to put Mr. Stoval out of the poultry business in short order.

The Cool South.

From the Atlanta Journal. Atmospheric conditions like those which have recently termented our fellow citizens in New York. Isaltimore, Philadelphia, Washington and many other cities have never been known in the South Atlan-

Since this fearfully hot season befell those localitie the South has been the coolest part of the United States and Georgia the coolest part of the South. We read of a temperature of 98, 100 and even 103 degrees elsewhere yesterday, while the mean temperature in Atlanta was only 78 degrees, the highest only

an degrees and the lowest 70. The greatest heat in Macon went only to 88, ! Augusta to 90 and in hardly any locality in Georgia did it rise above that point. In the whole State of Georgia not a single death

from the heat, not even a prostration by it, has been

Sunstrokes are unknown here,